THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

We are sorry to inform our readers that we have given to the Legislature of Ohio more credit than it was entitled to for just comprehension of the principles of this Government, in connexion with the introduction of foreign influence into it through the intervention of M. Kossuth. The temperate and comparatively unexceptionable proceedings of the popular branch of the Legislature were expunged on their return to the Senate, and the following substituted, and adopted by both branches of the Legislature :

" Resolved, That the war in which Hungary was lately seemingly overcome was a struggle in behalf of the great principles which underlie the structure of our own Government, vindicated by the bloody battles of eight years; and that we cannot be indifferent to their fate, whatever be the arena in which the struggle for their vitality

goes on. "Resolved, That an attack in any form upon them is impliedly an attack upon us; an armed intervention against them is in effect an insult to us: that any narrowing of the sway of these principles is a most dangerous weakening of our own influence and power; and that all such combinations of kings against people should be regarded by us now as they were in 1776; and, so far as circumstances will admit the parallel, should and will be so

Resolved, That we are proud to recognise in Louis Kossuth, the constitutional Governor of Hungary, the he-roic personification of those great principles; and that as such, and in token and pledge of our profound sympathy with him, and the high cause he so greatly respects, we tender him, in behalf of two millions of freemen, a hearty welcome to the capital of the State of Ohio."

We need not, we are sure, (to our readers,) expose the error, and the absurdity yet greater than error, of these resolutions. To make them effective, it remains only to vote out of the State Treasury the "material aid" which alone can stamp essential value upon the strained professions contained in these resolutions.

We cannot believe that these Resolutions represent the sentiment of the reflecting men belonging to either the Whig or the Democratic party of the State of Ohio. Still less, we are authorized by such

A part of this evidence we annex, in the form of extracts from two Illinois journals, showing how thoroughly they understand this matter.

FROM THE QUINCY (ILLINOIS) WHIG.

It seems certain that the sole aim of the great Magyar chieftain in coming to America is to obtain the armed aid of our Government for the Hungarian cause. In his address to a committee of the citizens of Philadelphia, at the Irving House, in New York, he expressed his dissatisfaction with the actions of Congress, declares that the object of his visit here is to assist the cause of freedom, especially in Hungary. He said:

"He had the highest respect and regard for Congress: h recognised it as the exponent of the national will, and in view of what it had done, his own movements were necessarily em-barrassed. Whether he would be content to go beyond New York he could not say: but he was free to declare that had the proceedings in Congress to which he adverted reached him before he left Europe, he would have hesitated aboutcom-ing to this country at all."

If he anticipated assistance from the United States in the shape of armed aid from Government, he must certainly have assumed that his coming would work a change in a long and well-settled policy. He does not seem to have found fault with the English Government, and yet he certainly received no intimation that he would receive any aid from that quarter outside of individual donations and assistance. On the contrary, he expressed perfect satisfaction with the feeling there manifested. One thing is plain, that this Government is not prepared to take a rt in European disputes that will endanger its peace relations, although the sympathy of the nation may, and undoubtedly ought to be, with the parties who ask assistance. The beginning of such a course would be easy: but the result and the end who can foresee? Nothing but an absolute necessity will effect a change in our national policy—a policy strictly pursued, and with the happiest results, ever since the reception of our nationality. before we were appealed to in the strongest terms, and by a nation to whom we were under deep obligations. Yet our consistency was preserved, and the result of a different course in that case would have been no fortunate one for American fame. We repeat that any other course than the one heretofore adopted must lead to war. No expression of opinion, no fulmination of Congressional or Executive decrees, no treaties or stipulations will suffice. If the Government interfere, it must of necessity be that they will be prepared to make that interference effectual; and nothing but physical force, and that too an offensive, aggressive force, will render it so. In ground; we carry on no defensive war, no conflict of which the arena is American soil. We, in short, enter on a new era in our history, and take a bold step in dark Where shall we stop? and doubtful operations. claim a return for revolutionary favors: Germany will need our influence and assistance. Are they not entitled to the same measure which we mete out to down-trodden Hungary? The result, so far as human sagacity can foresee, would be ruinous to American interests, prosperity, and influence. If successful, the success would be dearly bought; if not, the consequences would be disastrous, both to ourselves and the allies whom our influence had perhaps involved in premature conflicts and ultimate ruin. We are not accustomed to anticipate defeat, but enterprise and against any odds to be certain.

It is nothing against the character of Kossuth that he expects and desires so much. Ardently and utterly devoted to the cause of his nation, it is not strange or wrong in him to desire to attain it by any honorable method. But he has had the manliness and honesty to boldly avow what his object is. While the respect and enthusiasm of our people and the sympathy and esteem of our Government will be as earnest and sincere as if his wishes could be yielded to, yet it is becoming and proper to meet his before Col. S. to return to their respective homes-Santa that the dignified and firm but prudent conduct of our propositions with a counterpart of his own frankness, and | Fe and Socorro. They had but a very small party from | representative in France has been sanctioned by our Govto answer to his demands that the hospitality of the nation so freely extended to him is deemed an honor to both host and guest; but that we will not and cannot depart | with two Mexican servants-Biggs and Brent, with one opinion in the country. It deserves to be so. ernment.

FROM THE ILLINOIS "CONSTITUTIONALIST"

Kosscrn.-The present age, as it is an age of discovery, is also one of excitement. At no previous period since history of the world, have improvements followed each other in such rapid succession as within the last twenty years. Even the sagacious Newton and Franklin could never have foreseen any thing like the present application of steam-power, nor the transmission of news by the above Dona Aña. electro-magnetic telegraph. Already the tracks of the iron horse are beginning to checker all parts of our objects themselves are, in a manner, invested with the faculty of cogitation, that with their metallic fingers point out, and otherwise audibly declare, the burden of the general thought. Sensation and los motion, no longer wholly personal and insulated, are fast gaining place and power all over the civilized world. Full well do the romance and the pathos of the American mind tally with the material transitions above noticed; so that a rush for California is but the sequel to the Mexican conquest; and this again is already succeeded by some half dozen mental somersets, in the train of which follow the almost regal audiences of Louis Kossuth. So far, however, from wishing to undervalue the high-toned senti-ments, noble character, manly bearing, and simple but elevated virtue of this individual, we regret that these exalted qualities must, from the nature of things, meet so cool a response from a people from whom, in his friendly confidence, he has been impelled to ask assistance in be-

half of the suffering sons of Hungary.

A new leaf of the drama is opened. The song of the Swedes is ended. The prophecies of the latter Seers have passed away. The curtains have fallen on the magnetizers and spirit-knockers. Filled to repletion with the romantic and the comical, the public mind is in a condition to be more actively impressed with the tragic; reverting to the thoughts of war by a natural and easy transition.

theatres-the political arena of New York? Have we had no experience in these matters? Let us profit by Our national sympathy with Texas was not republicans of the United too favorably received by the

she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is founded. What, then, ought to be expected from her generous arms in favor of the oppressed in Europe? To Greece and Poland she has sent her clothing, to Great Britain and Ireland her bread, to Hayti and Africa the blessings bought with her money. Who asks for more? Does the voice of supplication come from the midst of war-like and disciplined States—and with the most of these opposed, are we expected to engage in an uncertain, a crowded, and blindfold conflict with kingdoms and principalities in defence of one of these Powers that has suddenby declared for liberty? Without pausing to inquire whether Hungary has all along remained an entire exception to the prevalent custom of hiring out the unemployed forces into the service of neighboring despots—and admitting that the people in question are both desirous and capable of self-government-and if we, of all the earth. are the only proper agents in her enlargement; yet it is not quite certain that this act, though practicable, will not be ill-timed, if we do not first rid our own free soi! from the various KINDS of servitude with which, in spite of names, wealth, and circumstance, if unrestrained by principle, find it but too easy to surround the persons of the indigent.

If the donation is to be in the shape of necessary food and clothing—and if the compassionate officers constitut-ing the numerous staff of charity will be able to lay our equests unappropriated at the feet of the sufferers in a shape more substantial than the customary half-inspired rhapsodies on their dreadful condition; then, indeed, this republic will not be found behind other Governments in

the number or value of her donations. But, lastly, if the assistance sought is expected to be in men to fight, or, what is the same, in money to hire them, the embassy must fail from several causes. First, the re-cruits must be hired. And an uninterested and hired oldiery has always been the scourge of freedom and the strongest weapon of despotism, and therefore never did, nor ever can, conduce to the independence of a nation. It is the usual resort of tyrants in every age and every clime. Secondly, their independence established by us, it will be ungenerous in us not to maintain it, and impracticable to do so. Besides this, in nine cases out of ten even a standing army (which is contrary to the nature of our institutions) would, after all, be insufficient to prelous, ignorant, and impetuous from habit or education, however mild and virtuous they may be by nature, they probably would, like Rome, England, Mexico, and France, choose a tyrant from among themselves. Thirdly, the principle of foreign interference, though proper in monarchies, in republics is absurd. They are dissimilar as light and darkness. Monarchies fight for conquest, republics for liberty; monarchies to please a sovereign, re-publics for the common good. Monarchies make war whether their necessities do or do not render it necessary; republics never engage in offensive war, because this is ontrary to the spirit upon which they are founded, which onsists of self respect, self-safety, self-independence, and evidence as reaches us to presume, do they repre- self-defence. No republic was ever founded on other or sent the sober sense of the Northwestern tier of more or less than these. And now, if the fundamental rinciples of a republic are changed, so is the republic,

and it is such no longer.

Let no one, however, be understood to be indifferent to the holy cause of freedom, or to the proclamation of public sentiment in favor of oppressed nations merely because by an effort, including the sacrifice of personal feelings, he is faithful in the duty of plain dealing in regard to the madness of taking the least step towards exchanging Columbia's peaceful gardens for the battle-fields of Germany. It is, indeed, a heartfelt desire to enjoy and to extend the essings of free government-and particularly to the proverbially worthy, tidy, and industrious Hungariansost naturally causes a reluctance to join in a bootless

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER AMAZON.

We have in the New York papers received last night some particulars of this dreadful calamity,

heretofore announced in our paper, as follows: Just before the departure of the Arctic from Liverpool telegraphic despatch was received from Southampton, communicating intelligence of the total loss by fire of the Royal West India Mail Company's steamer Amazon, with all on board, except nineteen of the crew and two passengers, out of a total of one hundred and fifty-five persons. Besides a majority of the ship's company, probably not less than seventy-five passengers perished! This is one of the most deplorable calamities that has ever happened in the history of ocean steam navigation. The foundering of the President, with all on board, is the only case we he intelligently comprehended and firmly performed—so, pillars, already described as covered with crimson velvet: of passengers was not so large.

The Amazon was a fine new steamer recently put on the line. The following notice was received by Messrs. E. K. Collins & Co.:

Indies, took fire at about I A. M. on Sunday, sixty miles west of Scilley, and was entirely consumed, with the mails, officers, crew, and passengers, except twenty-one The principle of popular sovereignty, which is the life persons, viz., Mr. Vincent, a midshipman, seventeen of the crew, and two passengers, who succeeded in getting off in one of the boats, and were picked up after being by her twelve hours. The total number of persons on ard is said to have been one hundred and fifty-five. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous diplomatic corps in Paris had in a body kept away. This combustion.

steamer of the new line recently projected between South- with the whole diplomatic corps, the customary compliadopting that course we leave our own to stand on foreign ampton and the Isthmus of Panama, intended to convey ments of the season to the chief of the State. I informthe English mails from port to port, and also to touch at ed you of this gratifying fact in a hastily-written postthe Island of St. Thomas on her trips. She was built in script to my last Thursday's letter. I have only to rea most superb manner, with capacious accommodations, peat now that the reception of Mr. R. upon that occasion demands our aid; Italy will appeal to us; France will and machinery designed to enable her to make the voy- was officially and personally cordial and affable as could age in eighteen days, instead of consuming twenty-five be desired. No allusion was made to the late absence days, the ordinary running time of the old English mail of Mr. R. from the Elysée. The Prince inquired if in The whole of the centre aisle was thickly carpeted, and steamers now on that line. She went to sea on the 2d of telligence of late events in France had reached the Unit-January, amid the cheers of thousands who had assembled ed States at the latest dates. And, upon the negative catastrophe which was so soon to follow. The mass of produce no change for the worse in the friendly relations coal, 1,133 tons, which she carried, took fire, it is said, which it was so sincerely the desire of his Government to from spontaneous combustion. She had on board £20,300 preserve with the United States. This little incident, there would be a rashness in assuming victory in every sterling in specie, and 500 bottles of quicksilver, valued therefore, which was beginning to attract notice here, at £5,150.

INDIAN MURDERS IN NEW MEXICO.

Extract from a letter of F. F. White, Postmaster at R. is to all appearance established upon his ancient foot-Frontera, near El Paso, dated 8th December.

Robert T. Brent and Thomas Biggs came here a few days since with Col. Sumner, and left two or three days on the 1st January at Notre Dame. I hope to learn soon Dona Ana, consisting of Biggs, Brent, and Daniel Holt, ernment, and approved by the mass of intelligent public from the policy dictated by the founders of our Gov- Mexican, in a dearborn; Holt and a Mexican on horsecan servant. Biggs immediately commenced firing with to recall the remembrance. I enclose the following long of the true cross contained in a silver gilt pix, of exquisite the organization of these States, nor during the known six-shooters, and retreated to a Mexican train of wagons account of the ceremony: which he had just passed.

" Five or six days before this unfortunate affair two

" It was only last month that I was interpreter for Col. Graham and a party of officers to meet several Apache chiefs. They, of course, promised to be good friends, and all that, and, as usual, were believed."

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22-P. M. THE EAST RIVER .- The ice in the East river, which for a time formed an effectual barrier to navigation at the South Brooklyn Ferry, moved off this morning, and the boats are again running. A number of persons who were crossing the river on the ice at the time were released from their perilous situation with difficulty.

THE SOUND .- The steamers Worcester, from Norwich, river, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon last, since which there have been no arrivals from the eastward. They report having experienced great difficulty in getting through the ice in the East river, and will be unable to resume their and will be unable to resume their articles are the control of the open space in front of the cathedral, or parvis, as it is technically designated, was exceedingly striking. Along the street in front, tri-colored their trips until the weather moderates.

[Journal of Commerce.

five to seven feet, whilst in many places it is drifted to an on the low lands.

Mr. Walsh writes from Paris that "Extravagance in dress, as I have heretofore had occasion to mention, never States, as regarded active aggressive measures in her was so great under royalty as since we have lived in a bearing the letters L. N. within a laurel wreath. Be-

sires for legislator and ruler the Prince Louis Na-

POLEON BONAPARTE. The history of the world cannot show so remarkable an instance of a great people solemnly declaring its own incompetence to self-government and invoking a master. No argument, no sophistry, no perhaps and buts and ifs, can put away or materially invalidate the great fact that by the choice of a large majority of its adult men France has accepted, in full and fair view of all the past, in full view too of the future, the rule, almost unlimited in degree, of one of the prince pretenders to the crown. Our judgment of the neans by which the successful candidate for absolute power has compassed his ends and induced this overwhelming popular expression in his favor may be unaltered; impartial contemporaries and history will judge them severely; yet our duty, and that of all foreign nations, is now plain. France has pardoned those means, and accepted their results. The whole world must acknowledge Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as the legitimate chief of a friendly nation, without alluding, except as they may affect our appreciation of him as a man, to the various arts and enforcements, efficacious doubtless to some extent, by which he attained this eminent station. France has never possessed a ruler of more legitimate power than Louis Napoleon at this moment. Such, am informed, is the view which has been taken of the actual condition of France by our own able Minister, Mr. RIVES. So long as the dictatorship of M. Bonaparte had no better foundation than the pation, outraging at once a solemn oath of office, a regularly established and accepted Constitution, and every principle of the free republican Government serve their independence, for another reason; if incredu- to which Mr. R. was accredited, so long Mr. R. himself, the representative of the leading Republic of the world, inspired by the spirit of our institutions, which acknowledge the people's will to be the only source the capitals; between every two pillars was suspended a of power, forbore by word or act to recognise the legality of that dictatorship. He did not loudly and actively protest against the new order of things, as some of our indignant and zealous countrymen insisted was his duty. What right had he to protest? The internal concerns of France are no concern of his or ours. The coup d'etat interfered with no rights and violated no interests of ours. from. There were twenty-seven in all of these chande-His protest would have been justly held by the Dictator himself and by the very jealous and susceptible French people as impertinent intermeddling. He did not demand his passports and abandon his post. Such conduct | the effect. The part of the sacred edifice which the eye of would have imprudently offended the actual Government of the moment, and made it positively hostile, thus endangering the great national interests dependant upon the maintenance of our peaceful relations with France, and leaving, in the midst of a revolution, without the protection of a high national representative, the numerous American citizens whom every political crisis is sure to find temporarily in France. Mr. Rives very properly remained at his post, ready to intervene in his official character as representative of the United States for the protection of any of his countrymen who might need his protection, but refraining from any act that might by a time, however, this extreme brilliancy faded away; for, possibility be interpreted into an approval or acceptance as the day advanced, the fog entered the cathedral, and as legal of the revolutionary movement of the 2d December. The propriety of this course was proved by the re-An innocent American citizen was accidently involved in the troubles that followed. He was arrested and thrown into the Conciergerie, from which he was soon discharged, but only after the prompt, earnest, and persevering interposition of Mr. R. But after the vote of the 20th and 21st December the face of things, and the fact of things, was totally changed. As previously it had edifice was upwards of 13,000. been the duty of the representative of the United States to keep aloof from the usurper, though all other representatives of foreign Governments here should hasten to offer their felicitations and pay their court-a duty which after that vote sanctioning and accepting the usurpation, and nominating M. Bonaparte as chief of the State by an immense majority of all Frenchmen-a fact of which, in spite of cavillers, it was impossible to deny the truth-it became clearly the duty of Mr. Rives to hasten with the right being appropriated to the bar, the dir "R. M. S. packet 'Amazon,' Southampton to the West alacrity to accept and acknowledge the legitimacy of the body, the institute, the municipal bodies of the bandieue, now commanded this recognition from him; and he should have gone to the Elysée alone if the other members of the duty was understood too by Mr. R., and he consequently The Amazon was on her-first voyage, being the pioneer went on Wednesday evening last to the Elysee to offer, witness her departure, and who little expected the fatal response of Mr. R., he expressed the hope that it would may be considered as ended. It is to be hoped that the ruler of France will not remember it to our prejudice in his future relations with our country. At any rate, Mr.

The Te Deum celebrated at Notre Dame last Thursday back. Some few miles beyond the Laguna, in the Jornada | was the most magnificent affair of the sort that has been del Muerto, about twenty Indians in ambush beside the witnessed in Paris since the fall of the Empire, of which road fired upon the party, and killed Brent and the Mexi- it was intended, as was evident from all the arrangements,

The ceremony, as ordered by the President of the Republic, of returning thanks to Heaven for the success of Mexicans were killed by the same Indians a few miles dral of Notre Dame with most imposing magnificence. The weather was not by any means propitious for the oc-casion, as, from a sharp frost which had taken place, the cold was exceedingly severe, and a thick fog during the whole day, but particularly in the morning, enveloped Paris. Notwithstanding this drawback, a considerable number of persons had already collected in the neighborhood of the cathedral as early as nine o'clock, although none were permitted to approach the building itself unless

provided with a ticket of admission. Immediately in front of the sacred edifice workmen were to be seen completing the preparations for the external ornamentation. Some were laying down the painted basements of the gigantic flag-staffs, from which were floating vast streamers of tri-colored silk; others were covering the ground with sand to prevent accidents from THE SOUND.—The steamers Worcester, from Norwich, the slippery state of the pavement; and others again Massachusetts, from Stonington, and Bay State, from Fall were removing from covered wagons, stools, benches, and other articles required for the accommodation within-all was bustle, but without confusion.

flags were streaming from lofty masts; further down, or the open space itself, more elevated flag-staffs bore still longer streamers; whilst close to the entrance the tri-co-The Wireeling (Va.) Gazette states that the snow in the lored flags were intermingled with others of green silk, mountains in that vicinity is of an average depth of from five to seven feet, whilst in many places it is drifted to an five to seven feet, whilst in many places it is drifted to an immense depth. Apprehensions are entertained that, in cathedral itself, and immediately over the grand entrance, And what is likely to be the end of the play whose pre-lude is so pathetically acted in that most life-life of all the event of a sudden thaw, great damage would be done was stretched forth a huge relaxion velvet, ornamented with gold embroidery, under which the Presi-dent of the Republic was to alight from his carriage on

At each side of this immense awning floated green flags States, as regarded active aggressive measures in her favor. The spirit of human liberty has repeatedly been immolated upon the altar of its own devotion in the case 20, 30, and 40 dollars the yard; the dress, without the making, amounts to from \$300 to \$500."

was so great and sating as high as yould them, at each side, trophies were erected, with a shield in the centre, also bearing the same initials, the whole surmounted by a faisceau of tri-colored flags ar-

born on the field of battle and nursed at the cannon's mouth—was unable to save her own children in Canada and on the unfortunate shores of Cuba. She ought not, she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on the proposed by the voices of second and the cannot of the building, were to be seen lefty hangings of crimson velvet to match the cannopy in the centre. In the preceded by a condraw of guides, two squadrons of lanceted from her special laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is she cannot, violate the great social laws on which she is connected from her the cannot of the building, were to be seen lefty hangings of crimson velvet to match the cannopy in the centre. In the recess of the grand portal were suspended pieces of an cient tapestry, admirably executed, representing subjects or orderly officers and a numerous suite accompanied the Doubt and Anarchy—it is to be presumed that they all but by the troops who were drawn up on each side of the belong to the cathedral itself. The façade above the grand way, all along the quays to Notre Dame. portal was also hung with draperies of crimson velvet and gold, the whole being profusely sprinkled over with golden tars; over the large rose-window of the centre was to be een, in gigantic characters, the number "7,500,000," to gnify the amount of support which France has just given Louis Napoleon; and on each side, a little below, were placed painted panels representing on the right Charle-magne and St. Louis, and on the left Louis XIV. and Napoleon. A great number of smaller flags, representing the colors of the Departments, also floated from various parts of the Place below.

Half-past nine had been appointed as the hour for

the ministers, the diplomatic corps, the marshals, and the health, and on this occasion had departed from the attire officers of the staff should enter by the grand portal in which he has hitherto appeared at public ceremonies, the centre, whilst the two lesser entrances at the sides should be appropriated to the public. The central enrance, in conformity with this arrangement, was duly thrown open at the appointed hour, but the persons who arrived with tickets for the lateral doors had to wait upwards of half an hour, in the midst of a bitter frost and a fog so dense that it would not have disgraced the good trance to the chair of state. It may be well, as a faithful city of London on one of her worst days of November exhalation. At last, however, the side doors turned slowly on their hinges, to admit the impatient crowd, and the sight which then presented itself served to dissipate the slight discontent which the unexpected penance at the door outside had generated in the minds of those kept waiting. The first thing which struck every spectator on entering was the extraordinary blaze of light that met the eye from every point. Nothing, in fact, could be more brilliantly beautiful than the manner in which the of M. Bonaparte had no better foundation than the coup d'état of the 2d December, a personal usur-better of the 2d December, a personal usur-better of the 2d December, a personal usur-better of its architecture being distinctly visible, as better of the admira-ble tracery of its architecture being distinctly visible, as well as the minutest details of the temporary adornment dopted for the occasion. After the spectator had time to recover from the first movement of surprise at the unexpected scene before him, he could perceive, in descending from his general survey to an examination of the particulars, that the whole of the pillars of the centre aisle were encircled with crimson velvet, termibeautiful chandelier of cut glass from the centre of each arch: down the centre aisle, three ranges of chandeliers of infinitely larger size, though not of more beautiful form

The Prince then entered his carriage, and taking the or more exquisite proportion, hung from the fretted roof by ropes of great thickness, but which appeared above scarcely thicker than whipcord, so great was the distance from the spectator to the points which they descended liers, the nine forming the central line, being of some-what larger size than the eighteen lateral ones, and not being allowed to descend altogether so low as the others, pre-vented the monotony which would otherwise have weakened the spectator could freely wander over terminated a iron railing which separates the choir from the rest of the centre aisle. At that point a lofty screen was erected, effectually cutting off one part of the church from the rest, so that of the four parts of the Greek cross, which constitute the church, the eastern one bore no ostensible part in the ceremony. It was, however, most usefully occupied, as in it were placed the orchestra and singers who were to perform the pieces of music appointed for the day. But though the screen in question thus rendered the choir completely isolated from the crowd, it only did ache when it first sent its gaze in their direction. After which at first appeared so remarkable. In addition to all these lights, smaller chandeliers were to be seen above at the back of the tribunes, which were erected for the publie, high up between the pillars : and at the same height. gilt bronze sconces were affixed to each side of the pillars; all adding to the general illumination. In the aisle below also lofty candelabra of gilt bronze were placed, contain-

ing each about two dozen of branches. The whole num-ber of wax-lights employed in the various parts of the The manner in which the sacred building was arranged for the ceremony was alike striking and convenient. The centre aisle was alone used on the occasion, the side aisles being merely employed as passages to the tribunes. These tribunes were erected in the centre aisle up to the the tribunes on the right were reserved for the public in general, and those on the left for the mayors, delegates of the departments, the consuls, and a portion of the public functionaries. The transepts were converted into immense amphitheatres of seats, (if such a term can be applied,) the conseils of prud'hommes, and the left to the ministers, the prefect of th Seine, the prefect of police and the functionaries, the academic body, the juges de paix, &c. ent regiments of Paris and its vicinity, to whom invita-tions had been sent to attend. This portion of the spectators at last became so numerous and predominant that it was impossible not to conceive the idea that some great

military spectacle was about to be presented. In front of the screen, before the choir, was erected the altar, covered with white brocade embroidered with gold. At some distance from it, but in advance of all other seats, was placed the President's chair, having in front of it a rie-dieu, covered with a cushion of crimson velvet, both of a very simple character. Behind him were seats for the Marshals of France and for the officers of the President's household. The clergy were assigned seats on the right, just below the benches appropriated to the members of the Court of Cassation and of the other law courts. that space in front of the altar was covered over with one was alike remarkable for its immense size and its wonderful workmanship.

About half-past ten the various tribunes were nearly all filled; and at eleven every place was occupied. The cold was at this period so severe that, notwithstanding the immense amount of heat which the vast number of lights must have emitted, most persons were heard to complain that their feet were benumbed. The number of ladies present was not by any means great-decidedly much less than the fairer portion of the creation are generally seen at public spectacles in France.

One of the peculiarities of the decoration was the pre-

ing of cordiality with the Government of France. He alence of the cipher L. N. in every part of the cathedral. was present in official costume at the Te Deum performed It was to be seen on every pillar; on the front of the tri-bunes above; and on a series of circular compartments or shields to be seen at each side down the centre aisle; it was also to be perceived in immense characters on the highest part of the immense canopy of crimson velvet, ment at Lorient, in the room of Rear-Admiral de Suin; which surmounted the altar, and advanced over part of the space between the transepts. Every where the initials of Newfoundland.

of Louis Napoleon met the eye.

In speaking of the altar we omitted to say that over it, der the canopy just mentioned, a lofty shrine was of the true cross contained in a silver gilt pix, of exquisite workmanship. The various ornaments of the altar were all of silver gilt, and must have been of great value, both intrinsically and as works of art; the candlesticks (four-teen in number, and all from four to five feet high) were not only of silver, but most admirably executed. About a quarter past eleven o'clock the Ministers arrived, and at once took their places on the left; and, im-

mediately after, a considerable number of general officers

were seen advancing to their places. Amongst the first was General de la Rancière, an old cavalry officer of the Emperor, in whose service he lost his left arm; then Generals Lebreton, Cornemuse, Carrelet, Levasseur, Du-lac, Foret, and a crowd of others; also Admirals Roussin and Mackau entered about this time. Much interest was excited by the appearance of Marshals Excelmans and Jerome Bonaparte, the ex-King of Westphalia, who entered together, the uncle of the President following his less aged fellow-soldier. They both took their seats close behind the President's chair of State. Near them were afterwards to be seen Marshals Reille, Vaillant, and Harispe. A little later began to arrive the Ambassadors of the foreign Powers. They came, as was befuting so imposing a ceremony, in grand official costume. One of the latest of these high functionaries who arrived was the Marquis of Normanby, and his appearance caused a certain sensation, in consequence of one of the gentlemen in his suite wearing a scarlet uniform. At an earlier part of the day another officer had entered dressed in a similar manner. The corps diplomatique was exceedingly numerous, and amongst them was Mr. Rives, the Minister of the Repub-lic of the United States of America. The Pope's Nuncio

was also present in full sacerdotal dress. It was very nearly twelve o'clock when the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy moved down the aisle to receive the President of the Republic. Only one bishop was present during the day with the Archbishop, namely, the Bishop of St. Flour; the rest of the sacerdotal cortége being composed of canons and curés of the diocese of Paris, all attired in splendid canonicals. Just as the body arrived at the grand entrance the drums beat to arms, the bourdon or great bell of Nôtre Dame pealed forth, and Louis Na-

poleon descended from his carriage.

The President had left the Elysée at half past eleven, in a handsome carriage drawn by two horses. Two ser- quantity of meat usually consumed

crimson vervet to match the transpy in the centre. In the recess of the grand portal were suspended pieces of ancient tapestry, admirably executed, representing subjects chosen from the sacred scriptures. As these works of art bore in their wrought bordering the cross and arms of the See of Paris—namely, the Virgin overcoming the Hydra of Paris—namely, the Virgin overcoming the Hydra of Paris—namely, the virgin overcoming the they all the presumed that they all the troops who were drawn up on each side of the

The President, on alighting from his carriage, was re-ceived by the Archbishop, who tendered to him the holy relic already alluded to, the morsel of the true cross, to kiss, next presented to him the holy water, and then led back the procession to the altar. The Prince followed immediately behind the clergy, having on his right hand General de St. Arnaud, the Minister of War, and on his eft General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris. The President, the moment he began to pass up the aisle, was received with loud shouts of "Vive Napoon!" and the same shouts greeted him all the way as he Half-past nine had been appointed as the hour for advanced. Louis Napoleon acknowledged the reception pening the doors to the public, and it was ordered that by slightly bowing to each side. He looked in excellent having put off the uniform of the National Guard, and assumed that of a general in the army, but still wearing his rachat of the Legion of Honor and the red ribbo historian, to state that some cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" accompanied the otherwise universal one of "Vive Napo-

The Prince at once proceeded to his seat, the organ the orchestra, and the singers thundering forth at the moment the Grand March of Lesueur, composed of the Emperor's coronation. Next came the Vivat and the Te Deum and the Urbs beata of the same composer. Afterwards were executed the Sanctus, composed by M. Adam, the Dominus liberavit nos, of the mass of the Holy Ghost of Lesueur, and the Domine salvum fac nostrum Napoleonem, and all in most admirable style. The Archbishop then gave the benediction, and the ceremony terminated, hav-ing lasted exactly one hour. The clergy then, as before, led the way, and the Prince departed as he had entered, supported on each side as before by General Magnan and General de St. Arnaud. As he departed the orchestra played a march, the bourdon again boomed forth, the cannon of the Invalides thundered from their iron throats, and, lastly, the vast multitude in the cathedral raised the shout "Vive Napoléon!" so loud and so sustained that

The Prince then entered his carriage, and, taking the rue d'Arcole, the quai Napoléon, the pont St. Michel, and the quais on the right bank of the Seine, proceeded to the Tuileries. The troops still lined the whole way on both sides, and the reception given to him outside was again just as warm as that which had greeted him on his coming. On the place due Carrousel, in particular, the reception given by the crowd was of the most enthusiastic kind, the acclamations being of the loudest description.

There are long leading articles in some of the Paris ournals of this day, but they do not possess much interest. M. VERNON fills a large portion of the first page of the Constitutionnel with a laudatory article on the President of the Republic, and another writer gives the following on the decree restoring the eagle as the emblem of

"A decree has replaced the eagle, the glorious ensign of our great military period, on the colors of the army, and on the cross of the Legion of Honor. This decree was not only received with enthusiasm by our soldiers, but with the warmest approbation by our workmen in the towns and country districts. The artisans and agricultural laborers reckon amongst them a great number of old soldiers, who, after having finished their military career, returned to their village; these men hailed with the greatest pleasure the re-appearance of an emblem to which are attached such great reminisciences. The sneerers of the drawing-room and the cold calculators of the cabinet may profess a great disdain for this naive and profound asiasm which animates the men of the people, and which is incarnated, so to say, in a symbol, a sign, a word. Their barren incredulity proves only one thing, that they do not know the human heart. Has not history shown us that it was sufficient to display a cross to the christians to induce them to go to Palestine, and become martyrs for their faith'? Does it not show us that to obtain a crown of oak, an arm of honor, a bit of riband, soldiers have become heroes, performing prodigies of valor to gain a standard of the enemy, or to save the eagle of one of our colors? At the moment when the cock disappears to give place to the eagle on our standards. God forbid that we hould be unjust towards the emblem which is removed. · I will not have the cock, said the Emperor; 'it lives on the dunghill, and allows itself to have its throat twisted by the fox. I will take the eagle, which bears the thunder holt, and which can gaze at the sun. The French eagles shall make themselves respected, like the Roman eagles.' The cock besides had the disadvantage to owe its origin to a latin pun. No matter. It had the honor to lead our soldiers to Antwerp, Isly, the siege of Rome, and the mountains of Kabylia. A funniest remembrance in a military point of view was, however, connected with that em After February, when the demagogical party had for a moment the idea of imposing on France the color of the blood shed in '93, the tricolor was not lowered before the red flag, but the cock was decapitated on a great number of shakoes. The French eagle, at least, after in humerable victories, may have conquered, but it was never uumiliated."

A decree of the President of the Republic, dated Saturday, enacts that "the future coinage of gold, silver, and bronze money shall bear on one side the effigy of the President of the Republic, and the inscription "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte;" on the other the words Republique Française; and in the midst of a wreath of oak leaves and laurel, the value of the piece, and the year of coining;' also, that "on the edge of the pieces of 20 francs and francs there shall be the words Dieu protège la France. which had issued from the Gobelins manufactory, and The size, weight, &c. of the coins are, it is enacted, to be the same as settled by the decree of the 3d May, 1848.

Decrees of the President of the Republic make the following appointments:

Rear-Admiral Deloffre to be member of the "Conseil des travaux de la marine," in the room of Rear-Admiral Guillois; Rear-Admiral Bruat to be titular member of the Council of Admiralty, in the room of Rear-Admiral La-guerre; Captain Le Barbier de Tinan to be supplementary nember of the same council, in the room of Captain Cla vaud : Rear-Admiral Laguerre to the command of the na val division of the Reunion, and of the Indian and Chinese seas; Rear-Admiral de Suin to the command of the naval division of Brazil and La Plata; Rear-Admiral Guillois to the maritime prefect of the first arrondissement t at Cherbourg, in the room of Rear-Admiral Deloffre; Cap-

tain Lavaud to be maritime prefect of the third arror

The President of the Republic having been informed that several old officers of the Empire had presented themerected in the Byzantine style, overshadowing, and, as it 'selves at the Tuileries on the 1st January, but had not were, protecting what the altar supported, namely, a piece | been received, in consequence of their not having been in uniform, has given orders that on all similar occasions officers and soldiers of the Empire shall be admitted in plain clothes, on presenting a certificate of their services. M. Durix, ex-President of the Assembly, and Procureur General of the Court of Cassation, had a private audience of the President of the Republic on Saturday last.

The following communicated note appears in the Patrie " One of the journals has stated that the recent imports of gold into France had led to corresponding exports in silver. To show that this statement is erroneous, it is ally necessary to give from the customs returns the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver from 1st January, 1851, to the 20th December of the same year. The imports of gold amounted to 118,130,400fr. and the exports to 16,530,900fr.; the imports of silver were 171,-711,500 fr. and the exports 87,768,700 fr. This shows that, instead of diminishing, the silver currency has in-

creased 83,943,200fr." The Presse gives us from an official return the following list of the agents and functionaries of all ranks attached their minds to it!" to public departments in France :

"Justice 11,100, Foreign Affairs 632, Public Instruc-tion 50,000, Interior 344,000, Public Works 10,000, War 30,000, Marine 13,000, Finance 76,000. Total 534,832. In the 11,100 agents connected with the department of justice are not included 18,000 agents and members of the legion of honor paid by the budget of that institution. Out of the 344,000 of the Department of the Interior, the agents paid by the communes amount to 300,000, and the 10,000 employes of public works are independent of 15,000 men employed in the repair of the roads."

CUBE FOR CORPULENCY.—At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences in Paris, December 15, 1851, among Academy of Sciences in Paris, December 15, 1891, among other papers received was one from M. Dancel on the development of fat in animals. It conveys the results of his observations on the human species. Excessive corpulency is relieved by an almost total abstinence from vegetables and feculent substances, and by diminishing the quantity of drink, and increasing, when necessary, the FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arctic, with Liverpool dates to the 7th instant, arrived on Wednesday at the quarantine ground below New York, where she is detained by the ice. We have received, however, through our Telegraphic correspondent, the following summary of her news':

The leading topic of public interest in Great Britain

continued to be the resignation of PALMERSTON. Numer-

ous causes were assigned for the act, but it was generally

believed that it resulted from the unwarrantable interfer-

FRANCE.

ence of the Prime Minister in the affairs of the Foreign Office. The London Advertiser emphatically announces that the correspondence between the noble Lords will be submitted to the House of Commons at an early day.

A large number of persons belonging to secret societies who had been arrested in Paris were on their way to Rochefort for their departure to Cayenne. La Patrie of the 5th instant publishes a note denying the statement that the President had received an auto-

graph letter from the Emperor of Russia congratulating him on the success of his coup d'etat. The colossal statue of liberty, which had been placed in front of the Chamber of Deputies in 1848, had been re-

moved by order of the authorities. Advices from all parts of France give assurance of universal tranquillity and satisfaction. The public funds were unusually buoyant.

A decree had been issued that gold and silver and copper coin should bear in front the effigy of the President, with the words Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. On the reverse were to be engraven the words "Republique Francaise," and round the edges "Dieu protege la France."

Several important changes and appointments had been nade in the naval service. It was understood that the promulgation of the new

Constitution would take place January 8th. The Bourse on Monday, the 5th, was somewhat dull. The 5 per cents, at 104f. 80c., and closed firmly at 105f. 10c. for the end of the month. The 3 per cents closed at 70f. 90c.

By a circular from the Minister of the Interior it was announced that American ships with cotton, after having ouched at English ports, would be allowed to enter French ports without paying additional duties. The scarcity of he raw material had rendered this step necessary. As the President was coming out of the Elysée he was shot at by a sentry belonging to the grenadier company.

The man was immediately arrested, tried by a court-martial, and shot in a corner of the Elysée. The correspondent of the London Daily News says he s informed that the first article of the Constitution is as follows: "The President of the Republic takes the title

of Emperor!" The same correspondent says that coin have been struck with the inscription, "Louis Napoleon, Emperor." In the various departments the Prefects are ordering

trees of Liberty to be cut down, and all republican signs lestroyed. It is said that the Sovereigns of Europe, struck with

dismay at the success of Louis Napoleon, have notified

him that they are prepared to enforce the article of the treaty of Vienna, which forbids any legitimate descendant or relative of the Emperor Napoleon from succeeding to the imperial title. AUSTRIA The Emperor of Austria had formally abrogated the Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, as unsuitable and

management of the Empire was about being promul-Jellachich has had an interview with the Minister, and an audience with the Emperor, and has returned to

impracticable. A code of new fundamental laws for the

A difficulty had occurred between the English and. Russian Consuls at Belgrade.

HUNGARY

The retirement of Lord Palmerston has caused greategret in Hungary, it being regarded as an unfavorable augury for the progress of liberal principles in Europe. SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid state that the resignation of Lord PALMERSTON had been received with great satisfaction, except by the Progressives. It was rumored that Lord Howden would resign, in consequence of the resignation of Palmerston

LIVERPOOL MARKETS-JANUARY 6.

Breadstuffs have considerably advanced. White Wheats are in demand at 6s. a 6s. 5d. per 70 lbs. and general qualities of sweet Flour are in request at 21s. and 21s. 6d. Corn is also dearer. The quotations of Wheat are 3d higher and of Flour 1s. higher than those of last Friday. COTTON.—Since the sailing of the Asia there has been a steady and regular demand for Cotton at 1d. advance on middling qualities. The quotations are, fair Orleans 5d., middling do. 4 dd.; fair Upland and Mobile 4 d., mid-

Provisions.—Bacon is unchanged, with a moderate consumption. In Beef there is nothing new. The stock of Pork is quite exhausted. Lard is steady, at the full

CARLYLE'S NOTIONS OF THE OPERA.

The London "Keepsake" for 1852 contains a characteristic article by CARLYLE, in which he gives his opinion of the Opera.

After describing one of the male singers, who seemed stamped by nature as capable of far other work than equalling here, like a blind Samson, to make the Philstines, sport," CARLYLE says:

"Nay, all of them had aptitudes, perhaps of a distinnished kind; and must, by their own and other people's abor, have got a training equal or superior in toil ness, carnest assiduity, and patient travail, to what breeds men to the most arduous trades. I speak not of kings, grandees, or the like show-figures, but few soldiers, judges, men of letters, can have had such pains taken with them. The very ballet girls, with their muslin saucers round them, were perhaps little short of miraculous; whirling and spinning there in mad vortexes, and then whirling and spinning there in mad vortexes, and then suddenly fixing themselves motionless, each upon her left or right great toe, with the other leg stretched out at an angle of ninety degrees, as if you had suddenly pricked into the floor, by one of their points, a pair, or rather a multitudinous cohort, of mad restlessly jumping and clipping scissors, and so bidden them rest with open blades, and stand still, in the devil's name! A truly notable motion, margallous almost mirrorly war not the recolu and Captain Clavaud to the command of the naval division tion; marvellous, almost miraculous, were not the people there so used to it. Motion peculiar to the Opera—per-haps the ugliest, and surely one of the most difficult, ever taught a female creature in this world. Nature abhors it, but art does at least admit it to border on the impossible. One little Cerito, or Taglioni the second, that night when I was there, went bounding from the floor as if she had been made of india-rubber, or filled with hydrogen gas, and inclined by positive levity to bolt through the ceiling; perhaps neither Semiramis nor Catharine the second had bredherself so carefully. Such a talent, and such a martyrdom of training, gathered from the four winds, was now here to do his feet and he raid for its recording for here to do his feat and be paid for it—regardless of ex-pense, indeed. The purse of Fortunatus seemed to have opened itself, and the divine art of musical sound and rythmic motion was welcomed with an explosion of all the magnificences which the other arts, fine and coarse, could achieve. For you are to think of some Rossini or Bellini in the rear of it, too, to say nothing of the Stanfields and hosts of scene painters, machinists, engineers, enterprisers, fit to have taken Gibraltar, written the history of England, or

> DESTRUCTION OF THE MAGNOLIA. - The Savannah papers DESTRUCTION OF THE MAGNOLIA.—THE SAVARIAR PAPERS give full details of the destruction of the steamer Magno-lia, formerly announced in a telegraphic despatch. The explosion took place at St. Simon's Island, about fifteen miles from Durien, while the boat was taking in cotton from a raft alongside, and was truly terrific. The mainmast was broken into three pieces, and some bales of cotton on deck were blown one hundred and fifty yards from the steamer. The whole of the forward part of the boat the steamer. The whole of the forward part of the boat was blown out, and she sunk in five or ten minutes after the accident. By great exertions the passengers were saved, with the exception of two on deck, who were killed by the explosion. Capt. McNelty was blown overboard, and it was supposed was instantly killed. The bar-keeper, Mr. Thos. Cody, of Savannah, and eleven hands belonging to the boat, were killed. The mate, Mr. Mattier, the first engineer, Mr. John Austin, a native of the city of New York, and ten others were more or less injured. Nothing was saved from the wreck. Capt. McNelty was one of the oldest steamboat captains of Savannah, and was of the oldest steamboat captains of Savannah, and was highly esteemed.

reduced Ireland into industrial regiments, had they so set